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FOREIGN CROPS, NOV.-DEC., 1911.

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THE CORN SUPPLY OF 1911-12.

The production of corn in 1911 in the four principal corn-growing countries of the world is in the aggregate about 556,000,000 bushels less than in the preceding year and 200,000,000 bushels short of the yield in 1909. Relative to the world supply the significance of the shortage is suggested by the fact that upward of 86 per cent of the 3,500,000,000 to 3,750,000,000 bushels which constitute the so-called "world" crop is grown in the four countries. The yield in 1911 in the United States is about 355,000,000 and in Argentina about 148,000,000 bushels less than in 1910; the shortages in Hungary and Italy, respectively, are 51,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels.

Total yield of corn in the four principal producing countries, 1911-1907.

Countries.	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
United States.....	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,531,488,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,886,260,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,552,190,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,668,651,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,592,320,000
Argentina.....	27,675,000	175,330,000	177,155,000	136,055,000	71,768,000
Hungary.....	137,069,000	187,731,000	161,858,000	146,124,000	155,619,000
Italy.....	193,837,000	197,199,000	99,289,000	95,953,000	88,513,000
Total.....	2,790,069,000	3,346,490,000	2,990,492,000	3,046,783,000	2,908,220,000

¹ Cinquantino not included.

The enormous output of the United States dwarfs by comparison that of all other countries, but the tremendous home demand absorbs, if exports amounting to 1 to 2 per cent of the total be excepted, the entire supply, and thereby enables the comparatively small producer, Argentina, ordinarily to take first rank as an exporter of this product. The two countries as a rule supply considerably over half the corn entering the channels of international trade; but because of the practical failure of the Argentine crop in 1911, the yield amounting, as it did, to only 16 per cent of that of the preceding year, importing countries expect practically no supplies from that source until deliveries are made from the crop to be husked in the spring of 1912. Exports of this grain from the Argentine in the calendar year 1910 were 104,727,000 bushels compared with 89,499,000 bushels in 1909, 67,390,000 bushels in 1908, 50,262,000 bushels in 1907, and 106,047,000 bushels in 1906. The United States in the calendar year 1910 exported to all countries only 42,693,000 bushels, which compared with 36,206,000 bushels in 1909, 37,578,000 in 1908, 83,201,000 in 1907, and 102,519,000 in 1906. The figures do not include corn meal.

Corn is now raised in practically all countries where the climate favors its growth. Outside of the United States its cultivation is most extensive in southern Europe, where the production ranges from 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels annually. The European industry is largely centralized in a group of States comprising Austria, Hungary, Roumania, the Balkan States, and the government of Bessarabia in southwest Russia. The kind mostly grown is the small-grained yellow flint, designated on the English markets as "round maize" in distinction from the "flat" or large-grained dent variety, consisting largely of white and yellow mixed, from the United States. In Roumania, Servia, and Bessarabia corn is the leading crop, and in Hungary and Bulgaria its area is second only to that of wheat. Moreover, in parts of other south European States the culture is highly specialized; for example, in the Departments of Landes and Upper Pyrenees in southwest France the surface devoted to "maïs" exceeds that of all other cereals, and in the Provinces of Lombardy and Venetia in north Italy "granturco," the Italian name for corn, is cultivated on a somewhat larger scale than is wheat. In practically the entire European corn belt the importance of the culture of this grain is intensified by the fact that it is quite generally among the peasant class a popular article of food, mammaliga, made from corn meal, being as staple a factor of diet among the Roumanian peasants, and polenta among some of the Italian, as is corn bread in sections of the United States.

The European crop, however, does not suffice for the needs of that Continent; the export movement from some of the producing States is merely a transfer of supplies from one part of the Continent to another. The important surplus producers of Europe are Roumania (whose output in some years surpasses that of Italy), Russia, Bulgaria, and Servia; their exports are for the most part directed to the nonproducing western European States.

Exports of corn from Roumania, 1908, 1909, and from Russia and Bulgaria, 1909, 1910.

[Years ended December 31.]

Countries to which exported.	From Roumania.		From Russia.		From Bulgaria.	
	1909	1908	1910	1909	1910	1909
United Kingdom.....	Bushels. 4,089,895	Bushels. 5,215,670	Bushels. 2,712,974	Bushels. 4,634,707	Bushels. 2,215,780	Bushels. 1,346,887
Germany.....	1,706,503	2,157,423	1,815,958	3,361,865	167,539	404,201
Netherlands.....	3,888,258	4,955,190	(1)	6,296,427	42,985	100,373
Belgium.....	9,119,993	7,233,024	334,688	1,089,135	630,224	858,555
France.....	862,892	1,070,265	1,637,974	1,332,451	317,438	350,580
Austria-Hungary.....	2,013,271	1,679,141	1,166,572	1,900,497	21,627	38,043
Turkey.....	204,377	603,563	(1)	2,247,224	615,603	781,543
Italy.....	3,770,516	2,287,706	(1)	(1)	16,230	56,641
Other countries.....	3,435,742	3,756,368	10,012,274	5,673,452	794,185	1,059,895
Total.....	29,091,447	28,958,650	17,680,440	26,535,758	4,821,611	4,996,718

¹ Included in other countries.

Exports from the four countries in 1909 (including 3,767,000 bushels from Servia) were 64,391,000 bushels. As suggestive of their exporting capacity in years of exceptionally good crops, it might be added that in 1907, a year of very deficient yields in the United States and Argentina, they shipped abroad a round 100,000,000 bushels. The current season their aggregate production is indicated to be average or below, but a heavy proportion of the surplus, it is said, will be required to fill the 50,000,000-bushel deficit in the 1911 yield of the neighboring country, Hungary, leaving only a small proportion available to aid toward supplying any deficiency that a total lack of receipts from Argentina may cause in the supplies of the nonproducing importing countries of western Europe.

The most important corn-growing areas in the world, next to those of the western hemisphere and Europe, are in southern and southeastern Asia, mainly in British India, French Indo-China, and the Philippines. According to a report of the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture, 1,432,607 acres in the Philippines in 1910 yielded 14,276,846 bushels. Statistics of East Indian production are non-existent, but the extent of land under this cereal in British India in 1909-10 was officially returned as 6,857,925 acres; and in 1909 a larger proportion of the corn imported into France came from Indo-China than from any other single source. The production in Asiatic countries, however, is chiefly for home consumption, and only in recent years have any of them figured even in a small way as exporters.

In Africa the culture of corn is known to be quite general; it constitutes the staff of life of the Egyptian fellah and is grown in a small way in Algeria and elsewhere, but is produced for export on a noteworthy scale only in the Union of South Africa, where the product is known as "mealies" and interest in the industry is on the increase. Exports from the Union up to the present, however, have amounted to only a few million bushels annually, the bulk going to the United Kingdom and Germany. Corn is also grown in a small way in Australia and New Zealand.

The chief market for the surplus corn of practically all nations is the nonproducing countries of western Europe, i. e., the United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, and Scandinavia; the producing countries, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Switzerland, also supplement their native supplies by takings of foreign corn. Outside of Europe the most noteworthy importers are the corn-producing countries, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Egypt; in Mexico the tortilla prepared from this grain is the chief food of the masses. In northern Europe corn is not used as human food excepting in Ireland, nor has it attained very great popularity as an animal food, oats, barley, pulse, and particularly root crops being much more generally used for animal

nutrition than in southern Europe or in the United States. In the autumn of 1911 the hay and root crops were exceptionally deficient in Great Britain, Germany, and France,^a and heavy requirements of imported feedstuffs are generally expected in the winter and spring of 1912. In normal years there is a demand in the importing nations of Europe for from 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels of foreign corn, including that brought in from European surplus-producing States. The United Kingdom constitutes by far the most important market and over half of her supplies in 1910 came from Argentina, only about one-seventh from the United States, about the same proportion from Roumania, and almost a tenth from possessions of the British Crown—British South Africa, British India, and Canada.

Imports (general) of corn into the United Kingdom, by countries of origin, calendar years 1906-1910.

Countries of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Argentina.....	49,048,400	35,376,400	36,915,600	45,002,800	39,878,800
United States.....	37,730,400	30,208,800	13,364,400	14,138,350	10,395,000
Roumania.....	3,097,200	17,946,400	8,649,200	8,911,000	10,177,400
Russia.....	2,524,600	15,684,800	7,160,800	6,784,200	5,166,200
British South Africa.....		827,200	583,600	1,892,400	3,547,588
British India.....	47,600	66,200	19,400	231,000	1,934,800
Canada.....	4,244,400	4,436,600	277,000	222,200	1,575,800
Turkey.....	201,200	537,600	15,400	40,800	283,800
Other countries.....	476,600	1,675,900	696,600	1,502,460	1,082,996
Total.....	97,370,400	106,759,900	67,682,000	78,725,210	74,042,384

Germany received about one-third of her total imports of corn in 1910 from Argentina, one-sixth from the United States, about one-eighth from Russia, a ninth from Roumania, and smaller proportions from British South Africa and Servia, respectively.

Imports (special) of corn into Germany, by countries of origin, calendar years 1906-1910.

Countries of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Argentina.....	14,701,454	9,861,963	9,076,929	10,957,531	8,648,095
United States.....	23,077,050	13,974,959	4,183,110	3,844,704	4,265,035
Roumania.....	2,922,630	10,157,694	4,941,217	3,868,876	2,714,335
Russia.....	1,929,891	11,138,702	5,467,644	5,422,883	3,177,852
British South Africa.....	(1)	(1)	447,455	1,071,081	1,267,881
Servia.....	423,126	1,972,763	801,451	1,233,631	1,757,893
Other countries.....	1,228,474	2,180,452	1,454,210	1,435,196	3,796,334
Total.....	44,882,025	49,292,533	26,372,016	27,833,902	25,627,425

¹ Included in other countries.

Belgium is an especially important market for Argentine grain products and in 1910 practically half her imports of corn came thence.

^a See pages 13, 15 and 16.

Roumania was the next most important source of supply, the United States, with her steadily declining shipments, third, and Russia fourth. There is an export movement of foreign corn from Belgium, it should be remarked, amounting to from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels a year.

Imports (special) of corn into Belgium, by countries of origin, calendar years 1906-1910.

Countries of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Argentina	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
United States	10,897,404	6,544,743	7,560,396	9,403,975	12,468,879
Roumania	5,038,855	4,046,640	1,863,570	1,449,321	1,310,488
Russia	3,116,024	8,662,243	6,435,755	5,867,832	6,698,349
Bulgaria	257,362	1,863,129	733,092	1,377,850	1,057,827
Turkey	140,504	825,445	139,677	738,246	214,161
Natal	90,762	335,030	33,384	(1)	214,594
Other countries	(1)	337,572	603,390	737,480	820,989
Total	575,148	882,952	1,780,781	2,516,652	2,242,267
	20,116,059	23,499,754	19,150,045	22,091,356	25,027,554

¹ Included in other countries.

The bulk of the corn supply of the Netherlands is drawn from four countries, leadership as to the source of supply alternating between the United States, Argentina, and Roumania, with Russia occasionally a close contestant. In three years out of the last five, first place was held by the United States, but between 1906 and 1910 the takings of United States corn have fallen off over 55 per cent. In 1910, it should be added, the Netherlands exported 5,101,056 bushels, against 7,308,873 bushels in 1909, 6,957,455 bushels in 1908, 8,215,849 bushels in 1907, and 6,010,116 bushels in 1906.

Imports (special) of corn into the Netherlands, by countries of origin, calendar years 1906-1910.

Countries of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Argentina	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
United States	5,967,692	2,674,730	5,614,447	5,432,181	4,528,339
Roumania	13,874,722	11,322,414	5,406,973	4,586,541	6,096,776
Russia	2,447,326	6,524,801	7,064,364	4,500,541	5,335,479
Belgium	719,974	5,735,918	4,108,741	4,830,153	2,717,422
Turkey	1,847,446	1,981,625	1,299,730	1,285,437	1,131,959
Other countries	22,083	54,210	(1)	(1)	425,775
Total	425,735	898,206	1,766,892	2,279,416	1,275,870
	25,304,980	29,191,904	25,261,147	22,914,269	21,511,620

¹ Included in other countries.

The Danish import trade in corn has steadily declined from 20,000,000 bushels in 1906 to a little over 9,000,000 bushels in 1909, the latest year for which details by countries of origin are available. In 1906 15,000,000 bushels, or about three-fourths of the supply, came from the United States; about a fifth entered the country via Germany and the remainder came mostly from Russia and Argentina. Since

that date imports from the two last-named countries have greatly increased, and the declining supply from the United States amounted in 1909 to only 2,250,000 bushels, or less than one-fourth of the total. The export trade is negligible. Imports into the other Scandinavian countries, Norway and Sweden, amount only to between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 bushels a year.

Imports (general) of corn into Denmark, by countries of origin, calendar years 1906-1910.

Countries of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
United States.....	<i>Bushels.</i> 14,948,427	<i>Bushels.</i> 5,655,854	<i>Bushels.</i> 3,003,110	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,250,838	<i>Bushels.</i>
Roumania.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	364,576	
Russia.....	570,011	3,627,820	865,082	1,028,916	
Germany.....	3,839,325	6,589,660	3,131,596	3,400,907	(2)
South America (excluding Brazil).....	576,679	373,675	2,563,035	2,165,665	
Other countries.....	258,985	1,697,946	996,821	103,179	
Total.....	20,193,427	17,944,955	10,559,644	9,314,081	37,241,727

¹ Included in other countries.

² Not given in detail.

³ Special imports.

A striking feature of the French import trade in this product is that in both 1908 and 1909 first rank as a source of supply, formerly held in different years by either Roumania or Argentina, was taken by the French colony, Indo-China, imports thence amounting in 1909 to 3,689,000 bushels. The imports from the United States have dwindled to almost negligible proportions.

Imports (special) of corn into France, by countries of origin, calendar years 1906-1910

Countries of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Argentina.....	<i>Bushels.</i> 8,261,620	<i>Bushels.</i> 4,735,190	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,666,409	<i>Bushels.</i> 3,664,699	<i>Bushels.</i>
United States.....	2,758,474	1,701,943	527,529	231,467	
Roumania.....	1,435,014	6,134,929	2,364,075	2,035,558	
Russia.....	1,079,066	1,939,465	894,021	1,319,339	
Indo-China.....	571,444	918,114	2,956,943	3,689,414	(1)
Bulgaria.....	148,015	864,684	115,631	137,733	
Other countries.....	244,380	541,619	95,030	123,847	
Total.....	14,498,016	16,835,944	9,619,638	11,202,057	15,339,091

¹ Detailed data, by countries, not yet available.

Imports into the corn-growing countries, Spain, Italy, and Austria-Hungary, each calendar year from 1906 to 1910 are shown in statements which follow. Argentina, it may be noted, is of late years the principal resource for corn imported into Italy and Spain, although important quantities are also taken by each country from Roumania and Russia. The Austro-Hungarian imports are almost entirely of Roumanian or Russian origin. In the trade of these three countries, corn from the United States is practically unknown.

Imports¹ of corn into Spain, Italy, and Austria-Hungary, by countries of origin, calendar years 1906-1910.

SPAIN.

Countries of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Argentina.....	<i>Bushels.</i> 1,618,673	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,115,852	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,391,489	<i>Bushels.</i> 5,057,019	<i>Bushels.</i> 5,932,823
United States.....	249,713	184,758	34,684	141,606	27,830
Roumania.....	342,000	1,456,327	718,921	571,248	809,893
Russia.....	141,073	245,589	48,089	267,357	486,281
Bulgaria.....	38,160	222,047	.....	78,842	10,913
Turkey.....	165,944	244,361	43,695	97,215	4,945
Other countries.....	92,386	83,199	83,129	197,722	253,618
Total.....	2,647,949	4,552,133	3,320,007	6,411,009	7,526,303

ITALY.

Argentina.....	2,695,320	313,289	539,497	3,957,178	8,866,153
United States.....	334,548	149,559	39,644	88,696	60,233
Roumania.....	4,474,748	1,734,469	2,101,181	3,532,557	4,993,025
Russia.....	617,918	518,829	223,924	656,223	1,210,247
Turkey, European.....	330,414	83,735	52,044	145,858	94,995
Other countries.....	213,728	5,236	26,574	79,090	531,427
Total.....	8,666,676	2,805,117	2,982,864	8,459,602	15,756,080

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Argentina.....	688,000	.....	398	61,563	191,257
United States.....	232,353	12,716	6,547	4,161	6,165
Roumania.....	3,288,968	2,857,217	2,048,451	2,608,034	1,433,890
Russia.....	843,925	818,634	775,157	1,071,440	630,098
Bulgaria.....	411,981	11,366	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	167,801	11,346	2,165	20,857	45,891
Other countries.....	1,565,739	291,393	273,914	284,590	166,731
Total.....	7,198,767	4,002,672	3,106,632	4,050,645	2,494,032

¹ Imports into Italy and Austria-Hungary are special imports, or for domestic consumption; those into Spain are general or aggregate imports.

In recent years less and less United States corn has annually found its way to European markets. In 1910 but one country on that continent, the Netherlands, looked to the United States as its chief source of supply. The demand in the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, and Italy is generally supplied to a larger extent by Argentina than by any other single country, but the practical failure of the Argentine crop in the spring of 1911 makes exports from that source hopeless until the gathering of a new crop in the spring of 1912.

SPANISH OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL.

A preliminary official estimate of the Spanish Government makes the 1911 olive crop of Spain 1,906,863 tons (2,000 pounds each), against a remarkably short yield of 688,517 tons in 1910, and 1,541,339 tons in 1909. The probable output of olive oil in 1911 is estimated by the same authority to be 347,417 short tons, compared with 119,609 and 264,300, respectively, in the two preceding seasons. The bulk

of the crop is produced in the southern half of the Kingdom. Of a total area of 3,546,174 acres under olives in 1911 over 55 per cent was in the Andalusias. Below are given, by provinces, the official preliminary figures on area and yield in 1911, compared with total area and yield in the two preceding years:

Production of olives and olive oil in Spain in 1911.

[From Boletín de Agricultura Técnica y Económica, Madrid.]

Provinces.	Area. <i>Acr.s.</i>	Olives. <i>Tons.¹</i>	Olive oil. <i>Tons.¹</i>
New Castile.....	211,691	74,716	13,051
Mancha and Estremadura.....	372,167	132,970	25,847
Old Castile.....	18,977	25,353	7,165
Aragon and Rioja.....	148,383	81,038	15,101
Leon.....	10,030	3,026	484
Galicia and Asturias.....	440	58	10
Navarra and Vizcaya.....	23,030	5,627	1,339
Catalonia.....	450,760	165,036	29,484
Levante.....	267,313	185,396	35,977
East Andalusia.....	756,437	270,571	53,340
West Andalusia.....	1,222,058	944,857	160,658
Baleaeric Islands.....	64,740	18,188	4,961
Canary Islands.....	148	27	
Total, 1911.....	3,546,174	1,906,863	347,417
Total, 1910.....	3,499,237	688,517	119,609
Total, 1909.....	3,446,694	1,541,339	264,300

¹ 2,000 pounds.

The United States is the greatest foreign consumer of Spanish olives in the fresh or pickled state. Out of 10,883 short tons exported from Spain in 1909, over 6,315 tons were shipped to the United States, and 7,489 tons were destined thither in 1908 out of a total export of 12,811 tons. Total exports of olives from Spain in 1910 amounted to 18,837 tons, but details by countries are not yet published. The only other really important consumers of Spanish olives are Argentina, Cuba, and Great Britain, the former having been the destination of 1,679 tons in 1909, compared with 955 tons shipped to Cuba and 498 tons to Great Britain.

On the other hand, the United States is not an important user of Spanish olive oil; the supply, particularly of edible olive oil, comes for the most part from Italy. In 1910 Spain exported to all countries a total of 49,408 short tons of olive oil, compared with 29,239 tons in 1909 and 34,663 tons in 1908. Out of the 29,239 tons exported in 1909, only 776 tons were consigned to the United States. The chief taker of the Spanish variety is Italy—Cuba, France, and Great Britain being the next important countries of destination. Exports to Italy in 1909 amounted to 11,154 tons; to Cuba, 3,503 tons; to France, 3,048 tons; and to Great Britain, 2,692 tons. Exports to each of the other consuming countries are less than those to the United States.

1911 CROP AREAS IN BRITISH INDIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Department, India, in the second general memorandum on the cotton crop of British India, 1911-12, gives the estimated area of the early crop and so much of the late as was sown up to the end of September.

The total area reported comes to 17,331,000 acres, against 19,890,000 acres (revised figure) at this date last year—a decrease of nearly 13 per cent.

The condition of the crop is reported to be bad in the Punjab, in parts of Rajputana, in parts of the Northwest Frontier Province and of the Bombay Presidency, and in parts of Mysore, owing chiefly to the prolonged drought of July-August. The rain received in the latter part of August and in September had only partially saved the withering crop in these tracts. Elsewhere the crop is stated to be generally in fair to good condition.

Estimate of the area under cotton in British India in October.

Provinces and States.	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10
Bombay ¹ and Baroda.....	4,265,000	5,770,000	5,263,000
Central Provinces and Berar.....	4,623,000	4,487,000	4,166,000
Madras ¹	931,000	1,002,000	786,000
Punjab ¹	1,322,000	1,369,000	1,568,000
United Provinces.....	853,000	1,333,000	1,485,000
Sind ¹	273,000	237,000	245,000
Burma.....	196,000	166,000	198,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam.....	101,000	99,000	98,000
Bengal.....	88,000	68,000	62,000
Northwest Frontier.....	45,000	31,000	43,000
Ajmer-Merwara.....	22,000	39,000	45,000
Hyderabad.....	3,033,000	3,469,000	3,306,000
Central India.....	1,245,000	1,282,000	1,035,000
Rajputana.....	275,000	456,000	459,000
Mysore.....	59,000	82,000	69,000
Total.....	17,331,000	19,890,000	18,828,000

¹ Including native States.

Preliminary estimates have also been issued by the same authority relative to the areas under rice, sugar cane, sesamum, peanuts, and indigo in 1911-12, as compared with the surfaces sown up to the same date in the two preceding years. The estimates for 1911-12, as is customary with the preliminary forecasts of the British Indian Government, represent only a stated per cent of the total acreage under each crop, calculated on the five years ending 1909-10; for example, the 52,791,800 acres under rice in 1911-12 is not the total area but the acreage reported from territory which in the 5 years ending 1909-10 had 78 per cent of the total rice area of the country.

Area of specified crops in British India in October.

Crops.	Per cent of aver- age area.	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10
Rice.....	78.0	<i>Acres.</i> 52,791,800	<i>Acres.</i> 54,777,700	<i>Acres.</i> 54,988,700
Sugar cane.....	98.4	2,209,500	2,108,900	2,128,400
Sesamum.....	79.0	2,626,700	3,253,300	3,581,300
Peanuts.....	100.0	860,000	810,700	866,506
Indigo.....	98.0	1,194,200	225,300	226,600

¹ Excluding United Provinces.

The area reported under rice the current season shows a net decrease of 1,986,000 acres, or 3.6 per cent, as compared with the preceding year, while that under sugar cane has increased by 100,600 acres, or nearly 5 per cent. The acreage of sesamum is 19 per cent less than in the previous year—a net contraction of 626,600 acres; and there is an increase of 6 per cent, or 49,300 acres, in the surface under peanuts.

ALGERIAN CEREAL CROPS IN 1911.

The French colony, Algeria, is the most important producer of wheat and barley on the African Continent, the culture being doubtless encouraged by the régime of free admission of colonial products into the mother country. Cultivation is largely confined to the three maritime provinces, Alger, Constantine, and Oran, little grain being grown in the southern provinces. The aggregate yields of all cereals in 1911 were inferior to those in 1910, but above the 5-year average. Wheat yielded 35,874,000 bushels against 39,374,000 last year, and barley 47,588,000 bushels against 48,708,000; the production of oats was 11,520,000 compared with 13,258,000 bushels in 1910. Below are the estimates, by provinces, of the Algerian Government on cereal production in 1911:

Cereal crops of Algeria in 1911.

Crops.	Northern territory.		Southern territories.		Total.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
Wheat:						
Soft.....	<i>Acres.</i> 746,363	<i>Bushels.</i> ¹ 8,751,715	<i>Acres.</i> 21,500	<i>Bushels.</i> ¹ 18	<i>Acres.</i> 746,365	<i>Bushels.</i> ¹ 8,751,733
Durum.....	2,786,579	26,942,519			2,808,079	27,122,150
Total.....	3,532,942	35,694,234	21,502	179,649	3,554,444	35,873,883
Rye.....	225	3,350			225	3,350
Barley.....	3,274,554	47,001,594	45,963	586,887	3,320,517	47,588,482
Oats.....	434,140	11,519,986			434,140	11,519,986
Corn.....	34,656	552,878	200	1,386	34,856	554,264
Millet.....	2,513	50,859	7	24	2,520	50,883
Total.....	7,279,030	.....	67,672	.....	7,346,702	.....

¹ Bushels: Wheat 60 pounds; rye, millet, and corn 56 pounds; barley 48 pounds; and oats 32 pounds.

CROP STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1911.

The yield of wheat in Great Britain in 1911 was exceptional both in quantity and in excellence of quality, the total (64,632,000 Winchester bushels) having exceeded all records since 1899. Other cereal crops, though of first quality, were somewhat deficient in volume; barley, the area under which has long been undergoing a steady contraction, has given the smallest outturn of any year since official estimates of this crop were made; the oats crop is also quantitatively disappointing, the total having been only 118,000,000 bushels against 126,000,000 and 127,000,000, respectively, in the two preceding years. A recent preliminary estimate of the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on the area and production of cereals, pulse, potatoes, roots, and hay in 1911, as compared with the preceding year follows:

Area and production of specified crops in Great Britain, 1911 and 1910.

Crops.	Area.		Production.		Average yield per acre.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
Wheat.....	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹
1,906,043	1,808,854	64,632,221	56,606,704	33,91	31.30	
Barley.....	1,597,865	1,728,681	52,596,100	58,251,822	32.92	33.70
Oats.....	3,010,649	3,020,974	117,956,100	125,668,441	39.18	41.60
Beans.....	304,657	267,384	7,923,182	8,942,987	26.10	33.44
Peas.....	140,184	153,049	3,813,726	4,131,407	27.20	26.99
Potatoes.....	571,808	530,684	142,994,805	129,813,189	250.07	240.54
Turnips and swedes.....	1,563,441	1,565,345	216,397,602	225,695,018	2 10.49	2 16.41
Mangold.....	452,261	442,779	2 7,497,577	2 9,352,995	2 16.54	2 21.12
Hay (clover, sainfoin, etc.).....	2,074,765	2,074,579	2 2,612,532	2 3,264,338	2 1.26	2 1.57
Hay (permanent grass).....	5,002,257	5,004,444	2 4,570,708	2 6,252,292	2 .91	2 1.25

¹ Winchester bushels.² Long tons.

THE CROPS OF BULGARIA.

The General Statistical Bureau of the Kingdom of Bulgaria has recently issued its final estimates upon the area and yield of cereals in 1910. Compared with the two preceding years quite an increase is noted in the total acreage. The extent of surface under the two principal crops, wheat and corn, has been augmented, respectively, by 267,000 and 102,000 acres since 1908. There has also been an increase of 130,000 in the rye acreage and a small increase in that of barley, but a decline in the area of oats and millet, as may be seen from the statement following.

Area and production of specified crops in Bulgaria, 1910-1908.

Crops.	Area.			Production.		
	1910	1909	1908	1910	1909	1908
Wheat:						
Winter.....	<i>Acres.</i> 2,595,131	<i>Acres.</i> 2,473,602	<i>Acres.</i> 2,322,777	<i>Bushels.</i> 40,865,899	<i>Bushels.</i> 31,123,907	<i>Bushels.</i> 35,165,854
Spring.....	95,037	96,584	99,846	1,381,520	946,993	1,329,510
Total.....	2,690,168	2,570,186	2,422,623	42,247,419	32,070,900	36,495,364
Rye:						
Winter.....	513,859	451,073	382,083	8,540,731	6,348,173	5,115,081
Spring.....	47,908	46,937	47,264	504,125	557,925	489,197
Total.....	561,767	498,010	429,287	9,044,856	6,906,098	5,604,278
Maslin:						
Winter.....	234,888	169,914	187,547	3,806,788	3,263,181	3,060,996
Spring.....	1,068	739	1,522	14,062	9,544	21,936
Total.....	235,956	200,653	189,069	3,821,450	3,272,725	3,082,932
Barley:						
Winter.....	405,162	358,026	350,894	9,975,820	6,380,769	7,278,455
Spring.....	238,111	237,994	270,244	4,107,128	2,940,868	4,032,241
Total.....	643,273	596,020	621,138	14,082,948	9,321,637	11,310,696
Oats.....	488,885	485,653	562,644	10,788,672	9,356,026	11,252,278
Spelt.....	26,786	22,217	26,469	556,153	374,335	479,341
Millet.....	26,496	32,664	49,180	419,716	249,553	558,551
Corn.....	1,511,061	1,501,021	1,410,343	28,360,321	20,471,766	20,716,307
Buckwheat.....	173	128	59	1,979	1,018	
Rice.....	8,092	9,647	5,898	<i>Pounds.</i> 10,239,926	<i>Pounds.</i> 11,425,780	<i>Pounds.</i> 6,336,020
Total.....	6,192,657	5,916,199	5,716,710	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Bushels: Wheat 60 pounds; rye, millet, and corn 56 pounds; maslin 58 pounds; barley 48 pounds; oats 32 pounds; spelt 30 pounds; and buckwheat 42 pounds.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF POTATOES, SUGAR BEETS, AND FORAGE CROPS IN CANADA, 1911-1909.

The November issue of the Census and Statistics Monthly, published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, states:

The total area for Canada in potatoes, turnips, and other roots, fodder corn, hay and clover, and sugar beets this year was 8,895,679 acres, with a total products value of \$219,129,000. This is \$1,679,000 more than last year, and there is a decrease of \$3,120,000 in hay and clover. The largest increase is shown in potatoes, which is nearly \$6,000,000 more than last year, although the product is less by 8,000,000 bushels—the average selling price being 60 cents per bushel as compared with 45 cents a year ago. The value of this year's product of hay and clover and fodder corn is \$159,065,000, which is less than last year's value by \$2,608,000. Potatoes, turnips, and other roots, and sugar beets have a value of \$60,064,000, being more than last year's value by \$4,287,000. The quality of all the crops this year is 90 per cent and over excepting sugar beet, which is 86 per cent, and last year all crops excepting potatoes, turnips, and other roots were over 90. The values of all root and fodder crops this year by provinces were \$5,754,000 in Prince Edward Island, \$12,228,000 in Nova Scotia, \$12,596,000 in New Brunswick, \$73,315,000 in Quebec, \$99,467,000 in Ontario, \$5,583,000 in Manitoba, \$3,790,000 in Saskatchewan, and \$6,396,000 in Alberta.

The area sown to fall wheat this season is 1,097,900 acres, being 797,200 acres in Ontario and 300,700 acres in Alberta. This is 2.93 per cent less than a year ago.

The official estimates of the 1911 area and production of each of the before-named crops, compared with preceding years, follow:

Area and production of potatoes, sugar beets, and forage crops in Canada, 1911-1909.

AREA.

Crops and years.	Saskatchewa-n.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Other Provinces.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Potatoes—1911	24,558	24,713	22,884	152,887	137,574	96,481	439,097
1910	17,870	19,798	16,451	175,588	140,400	133,155	503,262
1909	16,775	20,733	15,000	181,000	143,500	136,500	513,508
Sugar beets—1911			1,876	19,002			20,878
1910			2,800	13,200			16,000
1909			2,900	8,000			10,000
Turnips, etc.—1911	9,960	4,551	12,732	158,013	14,759	26,826	227,141
1910	1,690	2,714	2,368	165,410	31,306	33,134	236,622
1909	1,640	2,807	2,400	175,000	33,800	32,400	248,047
Hay and clover—1911	18,603	142,959	165,165	3,345,497	3,022,099	1,208,919	7,903,242
1910	17,200	117,500	65,100	3,633,000	3,090,800	1,591,800	8,515,400
1909	16,500	115,700	60,400	3,535,600	2,923,600	1,558,500	8,210,300
Fodder corn—1911	1,262	8,183	1,268	234,265	39,244	1,099	285,321
1910				229,974	39,132	2,854	271,960
1909				227,000	39,700	2,950	269,650

PRODUCTION.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Potatoes—1911	4,505,000	5,122,000	4,417,000	15,624,000	17,435,000	18,920,000	66,023,000
1910	2,658,000	2,838,000	2,285,000	26,163,000	21,271,000	18,833,000	74,048,000
1909	3,944,000	4,118,400	2,599,400	29,465,000	30,853,000	28,107,400	99,087,200
Sugar beets—1911			15,000	162,000			177,000
1910			25,000	130,000			155,000
1909			16,000	70,000			86,000
Turnips, etc.—1911	2,841,000	1,579,000	3,827,000	60,677,000	4,298,000	11,711,000	84,933,000
1910	487,000	800,000	563,000	70,614,000	10,159,000	12,584,000	95,207,000
1909	680,600	1,176,000	820,000	76,445,000	12,470,000	16,133,000	107,724,600
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay and clover—1911	28,000	237,000	274,000	4,583,000	5,742,000	1,830,000	12,694,000
1910	23,000	135,000	57,000	6,740,000	5,502,000	3,040,000	15,497,000
1909	35,500	171,200	89,400	4,773,000	4,444,000	2,364,000	11,877,100
Fodder corn—1911		63,000		2,162,000	344,000	8,200	2,577,200
1910				2,162,000	357,000	32,000	2,551,000
1909				2,295,000	453,000	31,500	2,779,500

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF POTATOES AND BEETS IN FRANCE, 1911-07.

Drought in late summer and early autumn greatly diminished this season's yield of tubers and roots. The losses are indicated in the subjoined estimate recently issued by the French Ministry of Agriculture on the areas and yields in 1911 as compared with preceding years. In 1910, it should be noted, yields were also short.

Area, production, and yield per acre of potatoes and beets in France, 1911-1907.

Items.	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Potatoes:					
Acres	3,837,463	3,765,804	3,823,601	3,818,486	3,761,054
Bushels (60 pounds)	423,573,472	308,885,036	613,041,132	625,014,315	512,229,246
Bushels per acre	110.38	82.02	160.33	163.68	136.19
Sugar beets:					
Acres	591,829	575,916	585,083	550,959	541,774
Tons (2,000 pounds)	4,255,925	5,701,559	6,893,903	6,396,226	5,780,393
Tons per acre	7.19	9.90	11.78	11.61	10.67
Beets for fodder:					
Acres	1,629,130	1,597,427	1,633,084	1,587,000	1,523,065
Tons (2,000 pounds)	16,315,186	23,122,837	25,528,509	23,321,313	18,909,345
Tons per acre	10.01	14.48	15.63	14.70	12.42
Beets for distilling:					
Acres	134,756	129,505	121,375	121,993	140,200
Tons (2,000 pounds)	1,532,434	2,093,896	2,170,614	2,193,708	2,133,380
Tons per acre	11.37	16.17	17.88	17.98	15.21

CROPS IN GERMANY, 1911 AND 1910.

The Imperial Statistical Bureau of the German Empire reports the area and production of cereals, potatoes, and hay in 1911 to have been as follows, compared with 1910:

Area and production of specified crops in Germany, 1911-1910.

Crops.	1911			1910		
	Area.	Production.	Average yield per acre.	Area.	Production.	Average yield per acre.
Wheat, winter.....	Acres. 4,327,312	Bushels. 133,754,147	Bushels. 30.93	Acres. 4,286,995	Bushels. 125,981,353	Bushels. 29.44
Wheat, spring.....	550,929	15,656,555	28.40	513,950	15,902,257	30.93
Total wheat (bushel 60 pounds).....	4,878,241	149,410,702	.....	4,800,945	141,883,610	.....
Rye, winter.....	14,865,472	422,301,799	28.36	14,997,164	408,317,706	27.24
Rye, spring.....	295,638	5,473,903	18.48	290,357	5,484,139	18.96
Total rye (bushel 56 pounds).....	15,161,110	427,775,702	.....	15,287,521	413,801,845	.....
Barley, spring (bushel 48 pounds).....	3,916,656	145,132,263	36.99	3,880,545	133,329,523	34.39
Oats (bushel 32 pounds).....	10,693,749	530,764,408	49.63	10,599,075	544,286,529	51.30
Potatoes (bushel 60 pounds).....	8,207,375	1,263,023,607	153.90	8,144,957	1,597,173,727	196.13
Clover, hay (ton 2,000 pounds).....	4,968,699	7,793,774	1.57	5,145,200	13,165,493	2.56
Alfalfa, hay (ton 2,000 pounds).....	598,928	1,203,514	2.01	599,951	1,327,855	3.05
Meadows, irrigated (ton 2,000 pounds).....	1,206,718	2,418,838	2.00	1,268,110	3,095,306	2.44
Meadows, other (ton 2,000 pounds).....	13,450,755	19,599,962	1.46	13,471,447	28,044,796	2.08

PRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED CROPS IN RUSSIA (73 GOVERNMENTS), 1911-1909.

According to the final estimates of the central statistical committee, Russian Ministry of the Interior, the production of cereals and potatoes in the Empire in 1911 was as below, with comparisons:

Crops.	1911		1910		1909	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat, winter.....	188,930,000	248,722,000	206,831,000	320,200,000	526,973,000	576,439,000
Wheat, spring.....						
Total wheat (bushel 60 pounds).....	509,190,000	775,696,000	783,270,000			
Rye, winter.....	751,340,000	854,010,000	884,584,000	10,769,000	13,616,000	12,251,000
Rye, spring.....						
Total rye (bushel 56 pounds).....	762,109,000	867,626,000	896,835,000			
Barley, spring (bushel 48 pounds).....	411,235,000	458,991,000	473,617,000			
Oats (bushel 32 pounds).....	858,356,000	1,045,991,000	1,145,387,000			
Spelt (bushel 36 pounds).....	3,160,000	13,075,000	18,707,000			
Millet (bushel 56 pounds).....	68,034,000	103,823,000	107,082,000			
Corn (bushel 56 pounds).....	82,286,000	77,607,000	39,598,000			
Buckwheat (bushel 42 pounds).....	49,580,000	56,342,000	51,844,000			
Potatoes (bushel 60 pounds).....	1,166,323,000	1,333,312,000	1,192,240,000			

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture,

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1911.

